Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and some points in Pennsylvania, but there has been nothing serious."

"Has the Western Union Company made any demand on the railroad companies to carry out their contracts with it?"

"The trouble has not been serious enough to cause any demand to be made, but the attention of some of the railroad anthorities has been called to the matter. I believe that has been sufficient to remedy it. We do not anticipate any great trouble from that cause."

WHAT RAILROAD MEN SAY. General Superintendent Bowen, of the Erie Railroad, said as to the extent of the trouble on that line: "There has been some trouble at a few points. In Paterson all the operators, including the manager, went out, and our operators do not like to do the business of the Western Union."

"Have the operators refused to send messages for the Western Union ?"

No, they do the business after a fashion. There is generally some trouble with the instruments or the wires when a Western Umon message has to be sent. Our own messages come through all right, however."

De you anticipate any strike of railroad opera-

"I do not feel altogether easy about it; but our read is not at the mercy of the Brotherhood. A strike might cause some little inconvenience. I fear if the present strike centinues that it may ex-

Vice-President Oliver, of the Delaware and Hudsen Canal Company, said that he knew of no com-plaint of the work being done by the operators on that company's road.

One of the officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad

One of the officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said: "Our operators receive all messages offered. We have a line communicating with the Western Union operating-room, and we have been in the habit of sending messages there directly. But the operators at the Western Union end of our line now don't know enough to take a message, and we have ceased to try to communicate by wire."

President Little, of the New-Jersey Central, said: "We pay our own operators and transact our own telegraph business. I have heard of no trouble on our line."

telegraph business. I have heard of no trouble on our line."
The chief operator at the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company's office said, with some heattation: "We bave heard of no complaint here from the Western Union. We take messages as usual. I don't know how many of our men are members of the Brotherhood. It would be impossible to find out. We might get as badly left as did Superintendent Dealy, of the Western Union, if we made any calculations on that score."

At the offices of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company it was said that no complaint had been made in regard to Western Union business. On the New-Haven road, however, many of the operators had refused to take Western Union messages.

VIEWS OF A WESTERN UNION DIRECTOR.

VIEWS OF A WESTERN UNION DIRECTOR.

A director of the Western Union said: "The interests of the railroads and the telegraph comies are identical. I do not thruk the former d to be reminded of their duty to the company. If they were to countenance any interference with the commercial business of the Western Union they would simply be inviting combinations similar to that of the telegraphers among their railroad employes. How natural it would be for a teleger, if he were successful in this strike in securing higher wages, to suggest to trainmen or ing higher wages, to suggest to trainmen or engineers: 'Why don't you try a strike to get higher pay?' Take the Baltimore and Ohio Company, for instance. What are its telegraph interests compared with its railroad interests? Why, they are a mere bagatelle. I don't believe the Western Union will be troubled greatly by the railroad operators; the roads will see that their men do as they are directed, and if necessary will meet any possible development in the same spirit that the telegraph company has displayed."

Mr. Dwight, night chief at the Western Union operating-room, said last night that their business was never handled more satisfactorily on a Monday night. There had been about 300 operatives at work during the day, 150 up to 9 o'clock, and after that hour there were sixty or seventy.

work during the day, 150 up to 9 o'clock, and after that hour there were sixty or seventy.

There was trouble last night with the Sandy Hook wire, no communication being received after about 7 o'clock. This was said to be not due to any interference from the strikers, but to the probable effects of the storm.

STRENGTH OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. PACTS ABOUT THE NUMBER AND RESOURCES OF THE ORGANIZATION.

A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday on S. D.

The telegraphers have not acted within the limits of the laws governing their Brotherhood; they did not exhaust the remedies provided in their constitution and by-laws before they struck."

"How strong are the Knights of Labor as an organization ?"

The telegraphers claim that the Knights of Labor have from 500,000 to 800,000 members, and it is from this great body that the poor and little operators expect to derive their \$5 or \$10 per week. Here is the Record of the Proceedings of the Sixth Regular Session of the General Assembly, Knights of Labor, held in New-Yors, September 5-12, 1882. As appears on page 373, the total membership, as reported, was 42,517 on July 1, 1882, but in fact. owing to the strikes in the Maryland and Pennsylvania coal regions, the strikes among the East Liverpool glass-workers, and the strike of the iron cel workers, the membership in September, 1882, was only about 38,000. Since the time of this official report the membership of the order has been augmented by accessions mainly from the telegraphers, but what has been gained from them has been lost by secessions on the part of shoemakers, iron and steel workers and glass-blowers. The Knights of Labor to day cannot muster more than 38,000 members, and of these one-sixth are teleg-38,000 memors, and of these observables are traphers, who will have to assess themselves for support if they are to get any from the Knights. Here is the official report and roster of members at the time of their last Genera Assembly in this city in September, 1882."

"How about the Knights of Labor having \$140,000

"How about the Knights of Labor having \$140,000 in their treasury, which they can devote to the support of strikers like the telegraphers?"

"Such statements will do well enough for the women and children who have been led into striking, but Campbeil and Healey and Price and Traphagen and McClelland and the remainder of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, who have made a post-mortem indorsement of this strike, know better. They have gone beyond their constitution, but that's no matter. Here are a few figures: As appears from The Journal of United Labor (the secret official organ of the Knights of La oor), June number, 1882, the total receipts for the year preceding from the whole order were \$8,17; and the balance on June 1, 1882, in the treasury of the order was \$1,143. In the October number of The Journal of United Labor, 1882, it appears that she total receipts for the year preceding and ending with September 1 were \$16,155, and that on the date last named the balance in the treasury was \$706. In the January number of The Journal of United Labor, 1883, I find the balance in the treasury of the order to be \$354 55. I do not speak from hearsay. Here are the official papers and figures—they speak for themselves. So far from having \$140,000 in the treasury of the Knights of Labor, as the telegraphers claim, I doubt very much if there is \$2,500. In May, 1882, Local Assemblies of telegraphers were organized, and they were telegraphers. In August, 1882, Local Assemblies of telegraphers were organized, and they were telegraphers. In August, 2,135, 2,136, 2,137, 2,145, 2,153, 2,162, 2,163, 2,168, 2,175, 2,183 and 2,191. In January Local Labor, Nos. 2,371, 2,377, 2,380, 2,381, 2,391, 2,392, 168, 2,175, 2,183 and 2,191. In January Local Assemblies of telegraphers were organized as follows: Nos. 2,371, 2,377, 2,380, 2,381, 2,391, 2,391, 2,402, 2,402, 2,408, 2,420 and 2,421. Many 2,399, 2,402, 2,407, 2,408, 2,429 and 2,421. Many of these Assembles were and are in Canada. From the returns of District Assembly No. 45, Knights of Labor—the main Assembly of the Brotherhood of Telegraphers—wherein is found the sum of their liberality, it appears that during December, 1882, they contributed toward the general fund of the Knights of Labor the sum of just two dollars! What can or will they contribute now! Other Assemblies during the same month contributed \$1,510. Here is The Journal of United Labor for June, 1882. The leading article is upon the subject of strikes, it was written by Robert D. Layton, the Grand Secretary of the Knights of Labor, and in my opinion is an exhaustive article upon the subject. Here are a few sentences from the article:

"Does it pay to go on strike! Do they settle for all

few sentences from the article:

"Does it pay to go on strike! Do they settle for all more the question of wages between employer and employed?

"Read, ponder, digest and then act in accordance with the facts. Can you afford to surrender the only means you have to support your family! Can you afford to sit in idiences, when those dependent upon you are in need of your very best endeavor! Have you anything but an empty stomach to throw up as a breastwork between yourself and your amployer! Is it was to say that we will starve unless reget an advance of ten or fifteen cents, and then history throw away the one, two or three dollars we

aiready have, because we have failed to get a few pen-

nies more?

"After giving long tables and figures showing the results of strikes in Great Britain (where trade-unions are far better organized than here), for a term of years, the article says:

"The amount lost in wages alone, calculated by careful work, looks something like this on paper—ful work, looks something like this on paper—seventy-one strikes that were total victories, out of 2,352, and this, too, in a country where organization is vastly superior to any we can boast of in America."

RUMORS ABOUT A CONFERENCE. There were rumors on Saturday that the Balti-more and Ohio and the American Rapid Telegraph Companies were about to concede to the demande of the strikers. These rumors were renewed yesterday. Manager Price, of the Baltimore and Ohio, would neither confirm nor deny them. Vice-President May, of the American Rapid, said: "The statement that I am negotiating, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio, for a return of our striking operators is unqualifiedly false. I have received a letter from our president in Boston to-day authorizing me to act as I think best here, but as there was no mention of any conference there with the strikers, I assume, also, that that report is falso. If such a meeting had taken place he would have certainly told me. The statement that we had had any wires cut is untrue. We had two wires crossed yesterday, but they are all right to-day. Our linemen, when they went out, told us they had no grievance against us, and that they would not cut any of our wires, and that they would see that no

other linemen out them." On the other hand, a member of the Brotherhood, holding an official position, said to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE: "On Saturday a representative of the Baltimore and Ohio and a representative of the American Rapid came to us at the Manhattan Hotel to know if a conference between the officials of these companies and the Executive Committee could be arranged. The object was to induce us to allow their operators to return to work. On Saturday night Vice-President May, of the Rapid, came personally to see Mr. Campbell, and a conference was arranged for to-day at Mr. May's office, No. 189 Broadway. A committee of conference from the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood was appointed to meet him. At a quarter past 2 o'clock this afternoon Messrs, Campbell, O'Connor and Orr called at Mr. May's office, where a secret consultation was held. The whole ground covering all points of difference was gone over. Mr. May, in behalf of the company, was ready to recognize the Brotherhood as an organization, provided other points could be satisfactorily settied. He was ready, also, to grant the increase of pay and the length of hours demanded, but he objected to the terms required in regard to the work of linemen out of town. Sometimes, he said, they are idle for a month, and he could not see under such circumstances why they should be pand for two days' work when their services happened to be required on a Sunday. The conference finally closed without any action being reached."

The Law Telegraph Company yesterday acceded to the demands of the striking linemen. mittee of the Brotherhood was appointed to meet

STRIKERS STILL CONFIDENT. Irving Hall was filled when the operators' meeting was called to order yesterday. The tone in which the leaders speak is confident and they seem to feel no doubt of their ultimate success. They make no open threats of ordering an extension of the strike, but are evidently prepared for such measures should they become necessary to success. To set at rest all doubts as to the position of the Brotherhood on the question of cutting wires and other unlawful acts, District Master Workman John Campbell has issued the following order: We hope that the strictest discipline will be maintamed. There should be no intemperance, no threats and no violations of law. The Brotherhood will assist in the prosecution of any persons who may be found destroying telegraph property." Mr. Mitchell, in calling the meeting to order, announced that any one who was in need could re-port to Miner Davis and he would be

furnished relief. The regular pay day would be August 1. The reading of dispatches was then begun. Reports and messages of encourgement came from Baltimore, Detroit, Pittsburg. Utica, Brooklyn, Richmond, Syracuse, Rome, Oswego, Albany, Boston and other places. John McCleifan said that the telegraphers were better organized now than when they went out, and felt more confident of success. He added:

Labor and the support which they were likely to give the Brotherhood of Telegraphers. Mr. Phelps said:

"I learned last year, and I believe now, that if the constitution and by-laws and purposes of that organization were in all cases lived up to and respected, there would be fewer strikes and fewer misunderstandings between employers and employes. The telegraphers have not acted within the limits of The fight has not yet begun. Our conduct has bro

Speeches were also made by D. J. Mervine, Thomas Morse, John Swinton and others.

MINOR DETAILS OF THE STRIKE.

Business at the Petroleum and the Mining Stock Exchanges vesterday again reflected the injurious effects of the strike. The force of operators at the telegraph offices was increased by two new men, and the managers said that they were handling all the business offered. The complaints of brokers, however, were directed to the fact that the service was subject to delay, and under the circumstances operators in the country were holding off their orders.

The Produce Exchange received about the same amount of telegraph news as on Saturday, and the disgnst of the members was, if anything, more pronounced, "We are doing actually no business to-day," said a well-informed official, "and to show you the utter impossibility of transacting business, all I have to say is that at one time the wires gave August corn as selling at 5138, and an hour later came the quotation 6138, while oats were quoted at 12 cents. When matters are goin in that way what do you expect we can do ?"

At the Cotton Exchange, Vice-President Gruner said: "We are between grass and hay here, and so it makes no difference to us whether we receive any quotation at all or not. What little business we do goes on regardless of quotations. It is fortunate, however, that the strike comes at this par-

ticular time; otherwise there might be trouble. The single Gold and Stock man remained on duty at the Coffee Exchange, and he nione transacted all

at the Coffee Exchange, and he alone transacted all the business of that organization. The three Western Union men were still away.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation resolutions were adopted recommending arbitration as a proper means for settling the differences between the telegraph companies and their employes, and arging the necessity of the Post Office Department controlling the telegraph as well as the mails. It was voted that the aid of the courts should be invoded unless the difficulties were speedily settled. A telegraph lineman was arrested in Broadway, Brooklyn, as he had no authorization to work upon the wires which be was repairing. After Brooklyn, as he had no authorization to work upon the wires which he was repairing. After he was taken to the police station it was found that he was properly at work. A special policeman was on duty at the Western Union office, at No. 79 Fourth-st. Brooklyn, the young woman operator having com-plained of being insulted because she would not go out with the strikers. Manager Burton said that the wires of the Western Union Company had been tampered with at the Vanderbilt-ave, office.

CHICAGO SERVICE PROMPT. WIRES OF THE TELEPHONE COMPANY CUT-LINEMEN ASSAULTED.

CHICAGO, July 23.-The Western Union officials asserted yesterday that everything was in good shape, and that last night they had more men than they could use, and that dispatches were being sent promptly.

Mr. McCulioch, of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company, said that he had received advices from he quarters to the effect that all negotiations between the company and the operators had been broken off, as the company will not recognize the Brotherhood. 'he Western Union has recruited a new force for its gold and stock telegraph service in this city, and market quotations are reaching subscribers as usual to-day.

The officials of the Telephone Company said yesterday

that some unknown person had been cutting their wires in test-boxes and cupolas at five different places in the city. About fifty wires were severed and a large number of tags changed so that repairers and linemen were greatly hampered in remedying the trouble. All the wires cut were on private lines, so that the fact was not at once brought to the company's knowledge. The officials also stated that the maps of their circuits had dis-

name and states that the maps of their distances that dis-pressed.

Early yesterday morning a number of linemen engaged in raising wires to allow a house to be moved under them, were set apon by twenty or thirty persons and their work impeded to such an extent that the police were called out and the mob dispersed. The Telephone

Company offers a reward for the detection of any person interfering with its property.

SURPLUS OPERATORS IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, July 23. - Telegraph officials assert that everything is moving along smoothly at this point and that all business is being handled promptly. They say that their force is constantly receiving accessions and that they not only have enough operators to perform the full service here, but have been able to send several to other points not so well supplied. Superintendent Baker says that his entire district is now in good shape, and that not a single important point in the Southwest is lacking in force to do the business offered. The strikers held no meeting yesterday, but are active The strikers held no meating yesterday, but are active and confident of winning their fight. One of the prominent members of the Brotherhood says that they have initiated new members every day since the strike began and that they have added 140 to terir number since Thursday, giving them a total strength here of about three hundred. They also assert that several ex-operators now engaged in other business have joined the Brotherhood in order to give it their moral support.

CINCINNATI WORK SATISFACTORY.

CINCINNATI, July 23 .- The telegraphic situation is much improved to day. Sunday intervening gave an opportunity to clear up the business that had cumulated, and afforded a rest to the men. The best of care is taken of the operators in order to prevent exhaustion from overwork. The first attempt to organize naustion from overwors. The first attempt to organize
the new force was made to-day. The operators were all
permanently assigned to the different wires, and business is moving in a much more satisfactory manner. The
market reports are coming regularly from all points.
Superintendent Miller feels much encouraged at the outlook to-day. The strikers are still confident, and their
conduct has been irreproachable.

NO DELAY IN PHILADELPHIA MESSAGES. PHILADELPHIA, July 23 .- The force at the Western Union office remains the same as on Saturday, and the officials say that all business offered is being handled without delay. The strikers are apparently firm and hopeful. One of the strikers, who was also a member of the Brotherhood, to-day presented himself at the Western Union main office and tendered his services. the western Union main once and the the the the the He was accepted and taken to the operating room, where he was immediately put to work. The manager of the itell Telephone Company stated that he did not anticipate any trouble from the linemen and inspectors employed by the company. The men were all at work to day as usual. ployed by the company.

day as usual.

There was little interruption to-day at the Oil Exchange, where business depends upon prompt telegractive with Oil City and Bradford.

REFUSING TO EMPLOY A STRIKER. ALBANY, July 23 .- The Western Union busices was one-third less to-day than on last Monday. It is handled with the usual dispaten. One striker applied to day for reinstatement, but the manager refused to

employ him. The force now numbers twenty-five-two more than on Saturday. THE SITUATION IN VARIOUS CITIES.

BALTIMORE, July 23 .- The situation at the mrin effices of the Western Union and Baltimore and Ohio telegraph companies seems unchanged from what it was on Saturday. The managers at both offices report a sufficient force on hand to handle all business coming in. The strikers are confident of carrying their point. At the Corn and Flour Exchange to-day the tele-graph service was unsatisfactory.

Devroir, July 23.—A few additional operators have

been secured here, who though somewhat inexperienced have made a helpful addition to the force, so that the management feels oncouraged. CLEVELAND, July 23.—The Western Union is working

a force of thirty operators to-day and is disposing of business about as usual. The strikers receive encouraging messages from abroad and claim with confidence that they are gaming ground.

Galveston, Texas, July 23.—There is now a force of

twenty men on the rolls of the Western Union office here, which is rather in excess of the number employed before the strike. The railroad telegraph operators and clerks from the Gould railroad system, together with the managers of country offices, and a few amateurs, compose MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 23.—There is an improved con-

dition of affairs at the Western Union Telegraph Office this morning. Manager Howard now has ten operators at work, having been reinforced to-day by thoroughly competent men from Vicksburg. The Gold and Stock indicators at the Mercannis' Exchange and the two "bucket" shops are working this morning. All the market reports except those from Chicago have been received. The strikers continue to remain firm.

TROY, N. Y., July 23.—The Western Union office here

reports that three men are at work besides the manager; that messages are being sent promptly and that the northern offices are in good shape.

THE SERVICE IN CANADA EFFICIENT. TORONTO, July 23.-The vacancies in the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company's office here and at other points in Canada are being rapidly filled, At Ottawa a full complement of operators has been obtained and at Toronto fifty operators are at work. Montreal had fourteen new accessions to day and expects to have a full shall by to-morrow. In the meaning public business and press dispatches are being handled expeditiously and efficiently.

FIRE INSURANCE SURPLUS.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN COMPANIES WHICH SHOW AN INCREASE OR DECREASE. MAN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, July 23 .- As an addenda to the report of income and expenditures of the fire insurance companies recently printed, it is of importance also to note the changes in their surplus during the last six wonths, as shown in reports received for June 30, by Mr. McCall. Of the various New-York and Brooklyn companies, the American, Broadway, Citizens', City. Clinton, Continental, Eagle, Empire City, Firemen's, German-American, Germania, Globe, Hamilton, Hanover, Howard, Irving, Kings County, Knickerbocker, Lafayette, Long Island, Lorillard, Mercantile, Montauk, Nassau, National, N. Y. Equitable, N. Y. Fire, Pacific, People's, Peter Cooper, Star, Sterling, Scuyvesant, Union, United States, Westenester and Williamsburg, all show an increase of chester and Williamsburg, all show an increase of surplus in vi rious larger or smaller amounts. Among these, the Irving, which shows an income over expenditures of only \$5,482 for the six months, has nevertheless increased its surplus from \$225 in December to \$10,300 in June, while the Continental, Germania, Globe, Hamilton, Hanover, Lafayette, Lornilard, Montanik, National, Pacific, Peter Cooper, United states and Westchesser, although with expenditures over income, still increase their surplus.

The following are the companies which shows decrease of surplus.

	Surplus,	
	June 30.	Dec. 31.
American Exchange	\$61,556	1 866,544
Brook vu	1:00,648	201,774
Commercial	28,637	48,569
Exchange	70,043	71,125
Farragul	103,258	106,201
Firemen's Trust	11.304	28,861
Frank in and Emperium	122,955	128.832
Green wich.	292,969	310,692
Guardian	4.465	5,945
Home	1.749.292	1,773,961
Jefferson	278,283	284,590
Manufacturets and Builders'	153 499	154,270
	143,436	154.6.3
Mechanics and Tradets'	125,731	148.938
Mechanics and Italian	128,329	129,693
Merchanta'	274 886	376,372
New-York Bowery	441.528	510,858
Niagara	95.186	96.090
North liver	82.276	87,096
Park	609,963	641,474
Phentx		156,605
Ruteers	133,851	136,161
Standard	A CPUT, CPUT &	1 200,202

Some of these companies made money and paid dends during the six months, but not in most cases.

HOME-MADE BREAD NOT INTOXICATING.

At its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon in room No. 24 of the Bible House, the Woman's Christian Temperance House, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union discussed the question, "Is homemade bread an intexticant?" Various authors were quoted and authorities searched and the result, reached after two hours of investigation, was that larger beer was an insidious and intoxicating beverage. Home-made bread passed through the hery orage. Home-made bread passed through the fiery or-deal coming out white and spotless, no stain or sus-picion clouding its fair fame. It was proved to the complete satisfaction of all present that the alcohol, which for a time renders bread a dangerous and pernicious article of consumption, coming an unbidden guest while the bread is rising, is ignomi-nously expelled and utterly routed in the process of baking.

PREYING ON THE SORROWS OF OTHERS.

Hugo W. C. Martin, of No. 12 Cedar-st., Chicago, recently sent to Mayor Elson a complaint that persons in this city were endeavoring to get money fraudulently from relatives of persons who die in Western cities. A number of cheap black pasteboard Western cities. A number of cheap black pasteboard memorial cards have been sent to bereaved persons in Chicago by a man calling himself "C. F. Stubenvolt, No. 5 Spring-st., New-York." Accompanying the cards are circulars stating that the sender is a poor "widower," "widow" or "orphar," according to the relation which the recipient bears to the "dear departed," and requesting pay for the "memorial." Superintendent Walting has been asked to put a step to that form of begging through the mails.

DEATH OF FOUR SEAMEN FROM YELLOW FEVER.

At the office of Alexandre & Sons yesterday the only news received regarding the yellow fever cases on the steamship City of Washington was that four scamen of the vessel had died of the disease at Hayana. Their names or stations were not known. The firm telegraphed on last Friday to their agents at Vera Cruz to obtain permission from the Mexican Government for

their reasels to load and unload outside the port. Owing to the strike they had received no answer.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD, U. S. A. HAVANA, July 23 .- General Edward O. C. Ord, of the United States Army, died here at 7 o'clock last night of yellow fever. The body has been placed on ice pending arrangements by the family.

General Ord had taken passage at Vera Cruz for New-York on the steamer City of Washington. 1 When the vessel re hed Havana he was removed to the shore with ten other passengers sick with | yellow fever. General Ord was taken to a private hospital, where he died.

Of the other ten passengers, five died before General Ord. General Ord was born in Cumberland, Md., October 19, 1818, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 18°9. He was at once attached to the 3d Artillery with the rank of second lieutenant and two years I ter became a first lieutenant. Until 1842 he served in Florida against the Seminole Indians, and from that time until the beginning of the war of the Re-bellion he was mainly engaged on frontier duty, participating in various expeditions against the Indians. In 1861 he was stationed in California. At that time he was a captain, having attained that rank in 1850. In September, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, and in November, 1861, he became major of the 4th Artillery. In May, 1862, he became a major-general of volunteers, and in December, 1865, he became leutenant-colonel of the 1st Artillery. Six months later he received a commission as brigadier-general in the Regular Army. He was made a brevet major-general in 1865. He was placed on the retired list in December, 1880, and a month later a special act #as passed by Congress retiring him according to his brevet rank of major-general in November, 1861, General Ord was assigned to the command of a brigade of Penusyivania Reserves, and on December 20 he fought the battle of Dranesville. In June, 1862, he was transferred to the West, and in August and September he commanded the left wing of General Grant's army, taking part in the battle of luka. At the action on the Hatene (October 5), where he was in command, he was severely wounded. During the siege and capture of Vicksburg and the geapture of Jackson, he had command of the Thirteenth Army Corps. Later he was transferred with his corps to the Department of the Guiff. From July 9 to July 21, 1864, he commanded the Eighth Corps and the Middle Department, and from July 21 to September 26 he had command of the Eighth Corps before Richmond. In the assault on and capture of Fort Harrison he was wounded. On January 9, 1865, he releved General Butler of the command of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina and of the Army of the James, with which army he remained until the surrender of Lee. After the war he had command of various districts and departments, Including those of California, the Platte and Texas, until December, 1880, where he was retired. About three years ago General Ord's daughter married General H. Trevino, afterward the Mexican Minister of War, and for more than a year the general had made his home in Mexico. His two sons are in the Army, E. O. C. Ord, Jr., being a second lieutenant in the 22d Infantry, and per, 1861, he was made a brigadier-general of September, 1861, he was made volunteers, and in November, 1861, he became major of

GINERY TWICHELL. Boston, July 23 .- Ex-Congressman Ginery Twichell, of Brookline, died to-day.

Mr. Twichell was born in Athol, Mass., August 26, 1811. He became interested in stage coaches early in life and carried the mails in 1830. He was afterward life and carried the mails in 1830. He was afterward an officer of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and was chosen as its superintendent in 1848 and as its president in 1857. He held the latter office for about ten years. Mr. Twichell was actively connected with the Boston and Albany Railroad, and also with several Western railroads. He was elected to the XLAt Congress as a Republican and was re-elected to the XLIst and XLHid Congress, serving from March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1873.

CORNELIUS BENNETT. Cornelius Bennett, Justice of the Peace in the town of Gravesend, L. I., died on Sunday at his home, at the age of forty-seven. He was a farmer and was the owner of a fine property. At the time of his death he was a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Board of Police, of the Fown Board and of the Board of Health, and a Town Assessor. He left a whole and ave children. The Innersal will take place to day.

CONCORD SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

THE JAMES COURSE OF LECTURES COMPLETED-AN ORIGINAL TERM-THE EGO.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, July 23 .- The Concord School of Philosophy resumed its sessions to-day, when Professor James, of Harvard, completed his course of lectures. The Journal's report of the day's proceedings says: "In the audience were seen many of the people of Concord, as well as strangers. Professor G. Stanley Hell, Dr. Garrison, Professor Harris, Mr. Snider and others were present. The platform was occupied by the lecturer, Or. Kedney and Miss Peabody, who in spite of her eighty-two years is a constant attendant at the School, In beginning his lecture Professor James again gave his lefinition of the word "feeling," which caused so much definition of the word "recting," which caused so much discussion among the philosophers during the preceding lectures. It was quite evident that he would not forego the term until some better had been proposed to express its exact signification. The nour was chiefly occupied in a reading of a thesis, showing applications of his theory and certain peculiarities of the stream of thought.

One original term was introduced to express the sense of relation between images of thought. It was "fringe."
He said: "The fringe is the sense of affinities between about with us to which our thoughts constantly occur, connected by the 'fringe.' If a sense of hindrance is there, we are distraught. The important thing about the train of thought is the conclusion or the word or image to which our thoughts constantly occur. The stream of thought breaks into periods or halting places or crises. The trains of images which precede the haiting-places are the means of the latter's attainment. But the steps of attaining the object of thought are not important. When we have solved a problem, it makes no difference whether or not we can remember the steps in the operation, since the solution is the one important thing. It is always important to have harmony between the images. When we begin sentence in French we must end it in French, unless our ninds would receive a shock. An English word intro duced into a French sentence gives a shock. In every language special words are connected with special words. In a work on philosophy all the words must be philosophical, for a wrong word used will mmediately produce a shock. Sometimes we become sleepy over a philosophical lecture, but if the words pots and pans were introduced suddenly we would be

Professor James then read an account of the thoughts of a deaf and dumb person. When a boy less than seven years of age, this person, who knew no language of any kind, used to form thoughts of the deepest nature. He would think "What is being?" "Where did I come rom?" "Where am I going?" These thoughts were very perplexing and would constantly recur. From the experiments on the deaf and dumb we must believe that the same conclusions coust be reached, tho ugh they are produced by a very different set of images.

The discussion was particularly interesting because each one gave his individual belief and experiences, but

it showed in one point of view a difference of opinion to the lecturer. To Miss Peabody's question opinion to the lecturer. To allse realously a question whether individuality or personality was the same as the Ego, Professor James and the idea was the same. The question was asked whether the stream of consciousness was not ideatical with the Ego! For some time there was disease.

Professor G. Stanley Hall said, "I can't go quite as far as Dr. James, because we can't give up the Ego. Bu it seems to me that it would be strange after so many senturies if there was not a rearrangement of statement centuries if there was not a rearrang-ment of statement. Human nature has widened and deepened.

1 "Psychologists certainly have not a finished system, but we feel as if the traditional representation of human knowledge was not adequate. The tendency is that this inventory must be made, not merely by introspection, but by observation. We must bring our new methods to bear on oid questions; yet we ought, for many reasons, to retain a firm hold on oid philosophies. In regard to the Ego, we should remember that it has considerable significance from the genetic stand-point. The drift of the present thought is toward the attaining of clearness in thought and method." dearness in thought and method."
Dr. Kedney, Mr. Saider, Dr. Garrison and others con-

KILLED WHILE SAVING A CHILD.

Michael Quinn, a deputy sherift of Newtown, L. Michael Quinn, a deputy sherift of Newtown, L. L. was killed Sunday evening while attempting to save the life of a child who was in danger of being run over at Woodside by a train on the Long Island Railroad. There was a considerable crowd at Woodside waiting to take a train to Brookiyn, and Quinn and several other officers were clearing the tracks for an approaching train. A woman with a child was waiking on the track, and when she discovered the train abandoned the child, who stood terror-stricken in the middle of the track, Quinn hurried to its rescue and reached it just in time to push it from the track. The engine struck him after he had one foot outside of the track and when another step would have saved him. He was thrown another step would have saved him. He was thrown about twenty feet and striking on his head was almost instantly killed.

MR. GRAMES'S TERRIER FOUND.

The silver terrier of Edward H. Grames, which was The silver terrier of Edward H. Grames, which was taken by John Donolue, a doz-catcher, on Thursday last, has been found. It is alleged to have strayed into a dram-shop in Sixteenth-st. between First-ave, and Avenus-A. There are witnesses, however, who saw Donoline take Mr. Grames's dog and a comparatively worthless cur belonging to a butchier from the same locality and at the same time. The cur was delivered at the pound. The terrier was not.

THE TURF AND THE OAR.

GOOD RACING AT SARATOGA. THE FAVORITES PROVE THEIR RIGHT TO PUBLIC FAVOR.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, July 23 .- The attendance at the track to-day was not in point of numbers so large as that of the opening day on Saturday last, but those who were present were favored with a programme of four lively ra-ces. This was the Saratoga Association's first extra or alter-nate day, and in point of fact the sports were more evenly and better contested than those of Saturday. Backers of short horses at the close of the day came to the conclusion that if they had backed the favorites they would feel financially better.

The opening race of the extra day, one mile, was for a purse of \$350, of which \$50 to the second horse. The entrance was froe. A penalty was put upon winners and allowance granted others. The starters were : C. Boyle's gelding Rhody Pringle, by Herbert-Castaway (3, 102, Biaylock); C. Reed's geiding Mandamus, by John Morgan—Duct (4, 100, Thayer); N. W. Kittson's filly Equity, by Enquirer—Fannie Mattingly (3, 90, McManus); C. W-Medinger's mare Helolse, by Pimlico—Utilia (6, 90, H. Walker); Morris & Patton's gelding Slocum, by Gileneig-Dot (3, 102, Saxe); P. O. Fox's filly Jennie Blue, by Billet-Jennie C. (3, 100, Taylor). In the pools and books Slocum was a trifle better thought of than Maudamus. The start was a fairly good one, Jennie Blue leading. Before a furlong had been covered Slocum went to the front and led Equity past the quar-ter pole, the others running together at their heels. On the straight stretch the order was substantially the same, except that Heloise was running far at the rear. Slocum led a good length at the half pole, but on the lower turn Equity followed at a short half length. The race was now plainly Slocum's, and, though pressed, he maintained the advance to the close, winning by about three lengths, Mandamus next and a half length better than Jennie Blue third, she followed home by Equity, Rhody Pringle and Heloise. Time 1:45<sup>1</sup>4. Mutuals on locum patu \$16. The second race, at a distance of one mile and five

undred yards, was a sweepstakes of \$15 each, play or pay, with \$500 added money, including \$100 to the secnd horse. Penalties and special allowances were named in the conditions of the race. The dash was engaged in by Burnham & Kimbel's ceit Capias, by John Morgan-Madeira (4, 113, O'Neill); the Louisiana Stable's horse Wallensee, by Waverley—Phasma (4, 113, Taylor); J. Madden's filly Laura Glass, by Buckden—On Time (4, 101, Sheridan); Morris & Patton's gelding Drake Carter, by Ten Broeck-Catina (3, 107, Blaylock); O. Bowie's geiding Nettle, by Dickens-Nettle (4, 103, Smith); W. H. Stevenson's filly Imogene, by King Alfonso-Irene (3, 85, McManus); W. L. Cassidy's gelding Carson, by Glengarry-Hop (5, 112, Murphy). Drake Carter was an immense favorite and carried out in a handsome manner the expectations of his backers. Caplas was the first under motion at the drop of the flag, but at the stand Wallensee led the way, but at the first turn Imogene rushed to the advance and held it round to the backstretch, when Wallensee moved up and dis puted the place. At the half pole Drake Carter moved up rapidly, took the lead and held it to the close, winning by four good lengths, Wallensee second and a half length ahead of Carson third, Imogene coming fourth, Nettle nith, Laura Glass sixth, and Capias seventh and last. Time 2:1734. Mutuats on Drake Carter paid 38 40.

ahead of Carson third. Imogene coming fourth, Nettle fifth, Laura Glass sixth, and Caplas seventh and last. Time 2:1744. Mutuals on Drake Carter paid \$\$40.

The third race was for a purse of \$300, including \$50 to the second horse. Entrance free. Penalities and allowances were also specified in this race. The distance was turce-quarters of a mile. The fleid of starters were: burnham & Kimbel's cold Tennyson, by Great Tom—Evadne (3, 109, O'Nelli); C. Bell's filly Sunrise, by Governor Bowie-Verity (3, 94, \$axe); Churchili & Johnson's cold Wapakoneta, by War Dance-Miss Grey (4, 108, Swinney); R. C. Pate's gelding caccarat, by Bonnie Scotland-Bobinet (3, 96, Wethers); C. Reed's gelding Talleyrand, by Great Tom-Benecu (3, 96, Sherdan); N. Armstrone's gelding Monaros, by Monarchist-Kite (4, 105, Hearle); and the Yonkers Stable's horse Navarro, by Buckieu-daim by Joe Stover (5, 120, Fitzpatrick). Navarro, Wapakoneta and Monarca were abone even in the betting. Talleyrand led at the start, but at the end of a couple furious; stateyrand and Navarro took the advance and were on even terms. They continued round to the up-stretch, when Talleyrand fell back to second position, the inter being passed by Monarch. In the final struggle, at a lively pace Navarro won by two lengths, Monarch conting in second and five lengths in front of Talleyrand thirl, the race being brought up by Wapakoneta, Baccarat, Tennyson and Sunrae in the order named. Time, Fitb's.

A selling race, one mile and a furlong, entrance free, finished the day's programme. The purse was \$350, of which \$50 to the secone. The starters were: C. Boyle's gelding Mistral, by Virgli-Glonelia (4, 107, \$1,000, Sunney); P. H. Dudy's mare Baby, by Strachno-Ecliptic (aged, 105, \$100, Blaycock); J. McLangalin's gelding Mistral, by Virgli-Glonelia (4, 107, \$1,000, McLangalin); the Memphis Stable's gelding Martingle, by Glonelia (4, 107, \$1,000, McLangalin); the Memphis Stable's gelding Martingle of Prace of the starters were: C. Boyle's gelding Martingle of the starters and

PROBABLE STARTERS IN TO-DAY'S RACES.

Following are the probable starters, weights and betting on to-mor ow's four races :

Talu, 107 pounds, \$50; Barton, 110 pounds, \$50; Tuscarora, 107 pounds, \$35; Greystone, 110 pounds, \$30;

Lloyd Daly, 110 pounds, \$30. Second race—mile and a quarter—Bootlack, 117 pounds, \$100; Harry Gimore, 115 pounds, \$75; Apollo, 115 pounds, \$75; Ascender, 102 pounds, \$65; Lord Lyon, pounds, \$75; Ascender, 102 pounds, \$120 pounds, \$20.

Third race—three-fourths of a mile—Fellowpiay, 117 pounds, \$125; Chantieleer, So pounds, \$35; Richard Loud, 77 pounds, \$21; Baron Faverot, 99 pounds, \$15; Imogene, 92 pounds, \$11. gene, 92 pounds, \$11.
Fourth race—aurdles—One and quarter miles—Disturbance, 152 pounds, \$41; Guy, 145 pounds, \$38; brakesmap, 46 pounds, \$32; Light Horse Harry, 122 pounds, \$25.

NOT ANXIOUS FOR THE SARATOGA COURSE. It has been reported that the Coney Island Jockey Cinb is about to secure control of the Saratoga Race-Course, but the report seems to be unfounded. John . Heckseher, one of the governors of the club, said yes-

"I have heard the rumor and I am sure the club is doing nothing in that direction. It is barely possible that some of our governors new at Saratoga may have been making some talk of that kind on their own acount, but the club certainly is taking no action fo purchase of the Saratoga track." James R. Keene. nother governor of the club, who came into Mr. Heck-

another governor of the club, who came into Mr. Heck-scher's office at this moment, assented to Mr. Heckscher's statement. "The Coney Island Jockey Club," Mr. Heckscher continued, "is spending a great deal of money on its grounds. It will enlarge the stand, widen the stretches and build new stables before the Fall meeting. The club is perfectly satisfied with what it is doing and is making a great deal of money."

Robert C. Livingston, temporary treasurer of the club in the absonce of General Butterfield, said that he knew of no negotiations for the purchase of the Saratoga Race-course. "I do not think," he said, "that the Coney Island Club should bother itself with any business except its own. It will have soon the best track in the world—I except none—and I do not think that it has need of any other. I certainly am not in favor of attempting to control any other. I have heard of nothing of the kind, although I see that my name has been used in connection with the reported negotiations."

THE FALL MEETING AT LOUISVILLE. Colonel Lewis M. Clark, president of the Louisville Jockey Club, and E. F. Madden, of the Kentucky Legislature, spent yesterday at the St. James Hotel previous to their departure for Saratoga. "Racing at Louisville," said President Clark to a TRIBUNK reporter, " has grown in popular favor ever zince the establishment of our present course, the remarkable success of which turf devotees ar-familiar with. Our determination to preven devotees are as well as to punish fraud has no doubt done much toward purifying the running races of the country, but it cannot be denied that the stakes and purses of the Louisville Jockey Club have been of a liberal character that has aided materially in our pros

believe!"

"Yes; our bid was \$4,000 more in the shape of added money than the next highest com-petitor, the Coney Island Jockey Club, petitor, the Coney Island Jockey Club, whose management offered \$6,000, we bidding \$10,575. Altogether, this stake will be worth more than \$20,000 to the winner. Many Eastern stables will come to Louisville this rail, and their presence will give a sectional phase to our racing which will make it could racing which will make it doubly attractive. There is a great desire in our section to see the norses of the Messra. Lorillard, and I think they will kindly gratify our people by sending the pick of their scables at least."

"Will Eastern dates interfere with you!"

their scables at least."

"Will Eastern dates interfere with you 1"

"No. The Concy Island Joekey Club has kindly arranged its dates so as to enable the crack two and three year olds to run here and then leave for Louisville."

"Will your meeting be a long one 1"

"Probably twenty-two days, as the Southern Exposition will keep Louisville full of strangers whose attendance with that of the natives will surely justify three weeks of line sport."

RACING AT MONMOUTH. The rivalry of Saratoga does not prevent

Monmouth Park from showing good fields. There will

Tacce. Duchess, the unexpected winner of the Great Two-Year-Old Post Stakes at Sheepshead Bay, in which she only got home first by having the best of the start, and by fouling the Dwyer having the best of the start, and by fouling the Dwyse Brothers' colt Burton at the nead of the homestretch, will make her second appearance in public. James Mc-Laughlin, the rider of Burton, made a complaint of foul against William Donohue, the rider of Duchess, but is was not allowed. From that day dates a bitter emnity between the two jockeys. Duchess will have a harder task to win to-day than she had then.

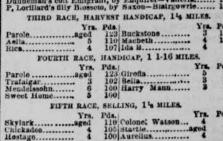
In the Harvest Handicap Parole, Rica, Aella, Buckstone and Macheth are almost sure to make a close and excit-

and Macbeth are almost sure to make a close and excit-

ing contest. The list of starters for the sixth race, the steeplecha will be made public to-day. For the other races the full list is as follows:

FIRST RACE, FOR MAIDENS, SPECIAL WEIGHTS, ONE MILE. Thurles... 3 105 Virgilotte... 4 100 Yes Pds. 4 100 Yes Versilotte... 3 102 Cheerful... 3 100 Altair... 3 100 Bric-a-Brac... 3 100 SECOND RACE, SAPLING STARES, TWO-YEAR-OLDS,

SPECIAL WEIGHTS, & MILE. G. L. Lorillard's colt Reveller, by Pat Malloy-Schot Succlear's filly Nonage, by King Ernest—Minority.
Withers's filly Nonage, by King Ernest—Minority.
Kelso's filly Equipose, by Engineer—Bandana.
J. E. Kelly's filly Sister, by King Alfonso—Lerna.
Dunneman's cost Emigrant, by Enquirer—Valleria.
P. Lorillard's filly Blossom, by Saxon—Biairgowrie.



WOULD-BE CHAMPIONS TO ROW. OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 23 .- A stake of \$1,000, with a cup worth \$250, to a four-mile straight away scull race on the St. Law rence River, with the current, between Ogdensburg and rence River, with the current, between Ogdensburg and, Prescott, on August 8 or 9 next. This year it will be open to Ross, Courtney, Lee and Teemer, the first three of whom have signified their intention of competing. The pursuant cup are intended to provide an annual contest, for which, after this year, \$1,500 instead or \$1,000 will be raised. Never more than four of the world's best orrange are to be allowed to compete, and the world's champion is always excluded.

SARATOGA ROWING REGATTA.

A PURSE TO BE RAISED-A THREE-MILE CONTEST FOR PROFESSIONALS.

SARATOGA, July 23 .- The committee having in charge the proposed rowing regatta on Saratoga Lake will meet to morrow-night at Congress Hall and appoint H. S. Clement, Hiram Tompkins and Henry Clair an executive committee to arrange a programme for a two days' regatta, to be rowed the first week in September. Four thousand dollars is to be raised by subscription. The committee are sanguine that there will be no trouble in raising this amount. The principal feature of the regatta will be a three-mile contest for professionals. Haulan, Courtney, Ross and other celebrated scullers have signified their intention of participating. There will also be a handsome purse for beaten professionals.

MRS. STRAUSS'S CHARGES DENIED.

INMATES OF THE SEASIDE NURSERY HOLD IT GUILT-

LESS OF HER CHILD'S DEATH.

Mrs. Mary E. Strauss, of No. 89 First-ave., persisted yesterday in her statement that the death of her infant child at the Seaside Nur-sery of St. John's Guild was due to poor food. A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday went to Cedar Grove to make inquiries into the management of the nursery and found a large three-storied wooden building standing about sixty feet from the edge of the sea, with a smooth stretch of sand running down to the water's edge. The doctor of the institution, John Troutman, showed the reporter his books with the formal record of the reception of the child Strauss in company with his mother and twin sister, with a short account of his case and daily record of the progress and treatment of the patient. These entries so far contradicted what Mrs. Strauss said that they report a slight improvement in the boy's condition at the time of his leaving and also show that Swiss food as well as barley water was ordered for him and that he was given medicines and brandy. The manageress of the nursery, Mrs. Hatton, denied the charges brought by Mrs. Strauss.

Mrs. Mary Smith, of No. 146 West Fifty-second-st. one of the inmates, said she had been there a week with a baby eight months old. The baby had improved during his stay; he had a much Swiss food, barley water and medicine as he needed. Mrs. J. C. Botstord, of No. 22 Spring-st., who has been at the nursery one week with a baby six months old, gave much the same evidence, First Race—half mile—Ascalon, 110 pounds, \$70; Audrain, 110 pounds, \$70; Pownatan, 110 pounds, \$50; Lottin, 110 pounds, \$50; Embargo, 107 pounds, \$50; Lottin, 110 pounds, \$50; Embargo, 107 pounds, \$50; duty by her own children. Mrs. Tuohy, of No. 422 Thirdare, said that Mrs. Strauss was very careless with her children; that she berself had frequently had to wake her at night to look after them, and that she was in the regular habit of whipping them. Mrs. Bunker, No. 300 West Fortieth-st., said that she had waked Mrs. Strauss, who was in the next bed to her, at night when "Freedie" Strauss was crying, and that Mrs. Strauss had said she "heard him, but was not going to kill herself bothering to nurse him." On another occasion Mrs. Strauss had tried to feed the babies out of a large mug instead of a spoon, and when expostulated with had said that if they did not choose to take their food that way they should not have any at all. Other immates and that they always had meat three times a day, and at dinner, sonp, joint and padding, and that it was not troe that if a mother was not ready at the right time she hadto go without her meals.

The man who drove Mrs. Strauss and the children to the station said that she complained bitterly of her treatment in the house. In meeting this, Dr. Troutman The man who drove sire. Strates and the chalters the station said that saic complained bitterly of her treatment in the house. In meeting this, Dr. Troutman said that the driver had been detected a short time ago amugging beer into the house to Mrs. Strates against the rules of the lastitution. The coroner's investigation will be opened on next Friday.

CHRISTIAN COMMISSION REUNION.

LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE OCEAN GROVE SER-

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 23 .- The fourth annual reunion of the United States Christian Commis-sion, which is being held at Ocean Grove, is largely at tended. The Rev. D. D. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, dehvered an address yesterday upon the work performed by the commission. He said that in the war of the Re-bellion nearly 6,000 delegates went to the front to render assistance to the sick and wounded soldiers of both armies. Eleven million Bibles and 39,000,000 copies of religious papers, besides food, clothing and copies of rengous papers, occases 1000, contriguant medicine in large quantities were given away. The Rev. Dr. George J. Mingins, of New-York, preached in the evening. This morning the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, president of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, delivered an address welcoming the visitors. George H. Stuart, of Pailadelphia, president of the Commission, Phillip J. Gillette, of Jacksonville, Ill., and Mrs. Amis Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, responded.

REFUSING TO TELL WHO STABBED HIM.

The condition of James Murphy, of No. 412 Teath ave., the young man who lies in Sellevue Hospital suffering from several stab wounds received in a street fight Sunday evening, was improved yesterday, an there is a probability of his recovery. He still refuses to tell in what way he was stabbed or who stabbed him He has a deep wound in the abdomen, one in the right breast and one in the back. The police say they are look-ing for the man who did the stabbing.

THE MISSION OF PROTECTION.

THE MISSION OF PROTECTION.

From The Detroit Post and Tribuna.

The Hon. Robert P. Porter's last letter to The New-York Tribuna, on "Industrial England," one of the most interesting of the series, will be found elsewhere in The Post and Tribuna. Two points in this letter are worthy of special consideration. It has been asserted by prominent free-traders that the wages paid in English cotton mills exceed the wages paid in this constry. It is a statement of Mr. Porter agrees with all reliable testimony on the question of wages in the two countries, and it is surprising, considering the mass of concurrent evidence as to the great superiority of American wages, that any person can be found to deny it. The next noteworthy feature of this admirable letter is the statement of Mr. Lorrimer, a British manufacturer, in the woolken hostery line. "You" (meaning the United States), Mr. Lorrimer said, "are the richest country on the cartia, and way can't you give us a chance to share your wealth!" What sort of a chance this British monopoist manufacturer desired is shown in his other exciamation: "Give us half a chance and we will be say you out of your home market," "With half a chance, they would not take a "share" of our wealth, but they would be at us out of our home market and take it all.

The mission of protection is to prevent this very thing; to raise a barrier against being driven out of our home market, and it nobly accomplishes its mission.

Fragments of a dialogue heard between two languid swells on Boylston-st; "Feliah told me you were engaged." "Yaas!" "Jolly giri!" "Awmi!" "So glad." "Yaas!" "Married soon!" "No! It's off now." "bless me. Bon't say so." "Yaas. Heard the family eat beans. Couldn't stand that!" "Too bad!" "Yaas!" —[Boston Gazette.

the Harvest Handicap. For the former eight youngsters of high class are expected to run, and all but two of these—Blossom and Emigrant—have won good these lossom and Emigrant—have won good the second control of the secon